

Bibliography - 1914

"THE ADEQUATE NORM."

Book on Christian Ethics—By Rev.
Arnold Hamilton Maloney, M. A.,
B. D., Vicar of St. Phillips
Church, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Freeman
In speaking of this very comprehensive volume one feels more like writing of the book, and the man, than to review the work, the thing expected. Indeed it is impossible to do more than speak of the book, because it is so crowded with interesting matter that no choice is left. Perhaps no negro churchman of any age has taken so wide a sweep in dealing with the subjects set forth; and perhaps it is unfair to limit him by saying negro churchman. In the survey, no writer, we take the liberty to say, has crowded more matter in the given space than Father Maloney, the name often used when he is referred to in this community.

Father Maloney was fortunate in his choice of title "The Adequate Norm," which is at once picturesque and appealing, also puzzling as to the probable content. However, as the reading continues the work unfolds the design and import increasing as the reading progresses. If one is inclined to doubt the value of the publication at the outset, he will be reassured by the many excellent authorities referred to and quoted, not to speak of the writer's fine understanding. The authorities stand for the best thought in theology and philosophy. Maloney coincides or disagrees with them in a most intelligent way, giving the necessary value to what he has to say, being neither abashed or confounded in the distinguished company.

The writer clothes his thoughts in theological and philosophical terms, consequently the work can not prove popular as he may hope. The Bible student, the literary savant, the political economist should find pleasure in perusing his pages which are filled with beautiful truth and speculation. The work, forbidding enough in the opening, owing to the clothing of the thought, grows on one until it becomes fascinatingly attractive.

The volume which is of 163 pages has the following subjects: "Comparative Ethics," "Evolution in Ethics," "Finality of Christian Ethics," "An Ethical Postulate; Freedom and Responsibility," "The Taste of Christian Ethics," "Met-Adelphism, It's Adequacy" and "A Suggested Program of Moral Reform."

It has already been suggested that the author shows evidence of the widest and best reading. This being true, it does not appear the right thing to deal with the chapters in the brief way that we are forced to adopt. With this apology we hope the author will be content.

Under the head of "Comparative

ethics" the author shows that there are different viewpoints in judging values of any kind. All do not see alike; that which is beautiful to one may not strike another as beautiful. With the early peoples there practically were no complications in eternal and external conditions, he says, so as to produce varieties in emotional reaction. There were "uniformity of views." Complications set in with progress—civilization. He holds that the diversity of conditions means a diversity of views and quite proper, meaning finally the best views through studentship, observation and so forth of a given subject—the desideratum.

Some nations do insist, or have insisted on certain customs, which to violate would be a breach of ethics. This phase of the work is interestingly discussed at length. The subject leads to the philosophies of the ancients, of Confucius, of the Greeks, and others which so nearly comport the religious and moral thought of today. Plato is largely called on as evidence, and Aristotle, including Hebrew lore. The tendency of all this is towards the 'Adequate Norm' or the most efficient code of ethics, the most satisfactory as civilization sees the necessity of making for the best man in the best brotherhood of men.

"Evolution in Ethics" as intimated in the preceding chapter follows logically enough, says the writer in preparing for the new subject, "Theories of ethics are not compartments of water-tight opinions, each hermetically sealed from, and absolutely independent of, the other." Out of what is known proceeds the unknown and the better is the inference. Diversity is

narrowed and improved by elimination and selection until what is left will ultimately prove the best. Brahminism and Mohammedanism are discussed by the author to the end that some good has been found in them as in the creeds of the ancients that hold over to this day. The subject is presented with the same breadth of view as the former, also shows the fine support of theories by authorities quoted. To show the style of Father Maloney the conclusion of this chapter is quoted. "Of course from the viewpoint of value movements may be regressive at times, but such is the exception and not the general rule. At any rate, movement is suggestive of continuity, and continuity has for its basis the idea of unity. Variations in ethical theories are therefore, theoretical indexes of epochs or stages in the process of evolution in ethics. They are delineations—sometimes clearer and some times darker—of the great end in view." The inference is that the sum of advancement ever exceeds that of retardation in the clearing house of the ruling ethics.

"Finality of Christian Ethics" is the point to which the author has been driving. He proposes to show that the ethics of Christianity, of Jesus Christ,

the adequate norm, that sufficient realization by way of philosophic experiments, making for idealism in ethics. Here is given opportunity to review the life of Jesus Christ, the head and front of the most efficient norm. The author takes advantage of the opportunity to hold Christ up as the world's patron saint.

Father Maloney quotes Dr. Lyman Abbott; we requote or reproduce what Dr. Abbott said in the support of the Christian Ethic. "The life of God in the soul of man is not only for priests and prophets. It does not bloom alone under church roofs. It grows and blooms and fruits in all our common tasks. It is the heart of Moses the statesman, and of Bezaleel, the artisan, and of Joshua, the soldier, and of Paul, the missionary. It was manifested in the life of Jesus Christ, and in every act of His life * * * religion is love, service, and sacrifice; and it is, or may be, shown equally by the child in the home, the artisan in his workshop, the guest in the festive party, the preacher in his pulpit, the doctor in the sick room, the merchant in his store, the cook in the kitchen." The closing sentence of the chapter is "The ethics of Christianity then is the one supreme and final guide of human conduct."

"Freedom and Responsibility." Under this heading follows a most important discussion of the freedom of the will. Father Maloney quotes freely from opposing authorities. One has of it—Hume; "Though man, in truth is a necessary agent, having all his actions determined and fixed by immutable laws, yet this being concealed from him, he acts with the conviction of being a free agent." Prof. Santayana has it that "men, like all things else in the world are products and vehicles of natural energy, and their operation counts. But their consciousness will, in its moral assertiveness is merely a sign of that energy and of that will's eventful fortune. * * *

Attention is utterly powerless to change or create its objects in either respect; it rather registers without surprise—for it expects nothing in particular—and watches eagerly the images bubbling up in the living and the process flooding there." The professor is further quoted, following out a most fascinating theory, which is set forth in almost fiendish delight. Father Maloney does not have anything in common with the belief as popularly understood. However, he infers that in the final reduction Santayana is not greatly different, in what he means, to other thoughtful men of opposing views. He says "It is quite impossible to conduct social relationship without practical acknowledgment of free will and responsibility. This acknowledgment is tacitly made even by those who theoretically reject it. Huxley says that the will is simply a spectator, and which assertion he contradicts when defining education. The author points this discrepancy out. An interesting Bergson note appears but

which we can not quote. A. B. D. Alexander says, "Every human being, simply because he is such, possesses freedom of will, the right to be himself for unless this were so there would be no ground on which to rest motives and motive is the evaluator of conduct." And this is concluded of St. Paul's view, that "Unless man is in some sense free to choose and is responsible for his actions, his life has no ethical value. Much more weighty evidence is given, and so valuable that we pass it with regrets. The same highly illuminative discussion follows throughout the chapter. The sense of the position is, that where there is no freedom there is no responsibility. And no responsibility would tend to undermine whatever of that civilization expressed in the highest terms of the last words of morals or Christianity, or even that which is scarcely discernible in its ascent from barbarism. "The Task of Christian Ethics" is made plain. Here the discussion starts out as a well formulated thesis on political economy, having in mind the laws of distribution as it concerns wealth. Why there is an inequality being to bring the whole subject under the domination or supervision of Christian ethics. The subject is too

great in the possibility to give satisfactory mention here. Perhaps this is the star chapter of the publication. It has exhorting value. The thousands of pulpits over this land dig their Christian and moral man is beautifully provided for.

"Met-Adelphism or Infinite Brotherhood." The thought of I am my brother's keeper is to rule rather than its converse as set forth by Cain. Plato in his Republic is called on by way of illumination. The democracy of the world or a world fellowship is the guiding motive in this chapter. And again it leads to that arch socialist Jesus Christ in the sense of fellowship, a community of interests, camaraderie, and not the destruction of governments as socialism is thought to mean, politically. He would render to Caesar those things which belonged to Caesar, showing that he had no earthly kingdom in mind, or the thought of the demolition of earthly kingdoms. The platform of the kingdom that the Master set about to build up as Dr. Stalker conceives it: "The recognition of the individual as an integral constituent of universal order; the expression of the spirit of loyalty on the part of these individuals to God which furnishes the inspiration for all high endeavor, the doing of the will of God, etc." To quote Father Maloney: "Whatever figure we may use, provided these elements are included as the fundamental thoughts therein conbined, the content of the Christian ideal, the world's ultimate norm, may therein find expression adequate in its representative character as a vehicle for the current transmission of ethical thought." Again he says: "Met-Adelph-

ism precludes a hierarchy; it recognizes an equality—an equality not of identity but of benevolent duty and service of love." He is against the theory that the seemingly determinedly bad man should be let alone as advocated by some. He quotes a J. C. Morrison who concludes his argument as follows: "Nothing is gained by disguising the fact that there is no remedy for a bad heart and no substitute for a good one. Father Maloney holds that a soul should not be given up as hopeless until it leaves its clay tenanted. This is an implied tenet of the infinite brotherhood that he has in mind—and it is plain enough that a victory is valuable as the position is difficult and the struggle arduous—the rule holds through all life—the last man, then, when saved, should be the triumph of triumphs. "Gloria in Excelsis Deo" is the supreme exclamation at this supreme moment when the lost has been found. Father Maloney's Met-Adelphism is a beautiful thing, highly capable of fine suggestions which call for corresponding thought. The author quotes J. S. Mills, who says: "Tell a man that he is an indispensable member of an infinite spiritual organism, and that as such he should so live as to elicit the well being of every member of that organism, and thereby insure its own, and he is set a-thinking, out of the perplexity of which condition he may emerge. Tolstoy, Von Hartman, Schopenhauer and Democritus are called on as authority in this chapter.

"It's Adequacy," practically the final chapter, is the effort to send home, to the heart, to the mind of men these lessons which like a careful brew distilled through refining processes, giving the essence, the elixir, the life word discovered or drawn from the processes. The ideal is finally established, which according to the best minds is the social creed of Jesus Christ expressed or understood. What we do not do is very often quite as effective as an ethical agent as what we do. Through the dual modes, active and quiescent we have the all around attributes, and which have sufficed as the greatest forces for good in the world, as well as the premises for the greatest religion. Says the writer: "Jesus Christ is not only the dispenser of that spiritual vitality which generates the perfect life. He is Himself the supreme personal pattern of that life, nay more, He is the perfect life." Then again: "That all men may be so intimately acquainted with Jesus Christ as to exhibit the influence of His character in their lives and in every ramification of their lives—this is the vision of the met-adelphic ideal." The authorities quoted are Drs. Harnock, Patten, Rauschenbush.

The book can be purchased of Father Maloney. Price \$1.00.

THE LITERATURE OF THE C. M. E. CHURCH. ITS AUTHORS AS COMPARED WITH OTHER ORTHODOX CHURCHES

The Christian Index
Contributed by R. H. King, D. D.
3-26-14

The C. M. E. Church in literature its authors as compared with other orthodox churches of the day appeals to the considerate and progressive minds with a force sufficient to awaken in the realm of thought the lack of literature in the C. M. E. Church as compared with other orthodox churches of today. When the date and space of our church life is considered, we do not now call to memory, a single orthodox church in all history with as few authors as the C. M. E. Church. The historical literature, which bears its imprint and chronicles its events during its forty-five years of progress, is alarmingly small, as seen on the shelves of our Publishing House. You might argue that the brief space which marks the activities of the church is not replete with events of sufficient interest for the reading public and to inspire the cultured mind. Not so. History, nor time never afforded a more inspiring subject with loftier ideals for the inspired pen, than the rise and progress of the C. M. E. Church. The poet may find in it, that which he may lift his poetical strain, the painter, the stroke of his creative brush: sculptor, the finest of his tedious chisel and the artist the finished touch of attic beauty. The objective and subjective matter, may be so uniquely blended in the history of the church as to make one grand and perfect whole. Now another may say, the Church has not as yet produced characters of sufficient educational calibre to impress the literary identity of the Church. This negative statement sends us roaming thru the Church in search of the worthy and proficient.

First there are those who have es-

sayed the task already. The history of the C. M. E. Church, by Dr. C. H. Phillips (now Bishop) is an excellent piece of Church history as far as it goes, but should have been succeeded by the second edition, more than a decade and a half ago by the real op Phillips whose observations and experience is commensurate with the phenomenal growth and progress of the Church. Rev. R. T. Brown, D. D. M. D. figures among the Church authors on a collection of treatises, which enhances the literature and reading public at large. The author should have repeated himself many times since the advent of that little publication.

Bishops Holsey and Williams out- biographies, addresses and sermons are indispensable assets in Church lore or the instruction of those who desire to rise for efficient work in the Church. In these collections respectively are several master pieces. Holsey on his "Xmas Sermon," Williams the "Abandonment of Christ on the Cross," will ever live in our most choice literature for instruction and inspiration of the ministry. Bishop Holsey stands in the vanguard of the literary efforts as seen in his slight revision of our Church Manual, revised and supplement of the Church hymnal. Rev. F. M. Hamilton perhaps stands in the fore front with respect to those who have made attempts at church literature. His sweet memory lives in poems and songs set to the music of modern date. Hamilton's "Hand Book on Colored Methodism," forms a part of the deposited information of a large quota of useful ministers in Colored Methodism. The author is buried, but his work still goes on.

Bishop M. F. Jamison has contributed to the literature of the church his autobiography and treatises which teaches at least the power and success of perseverance. Notwithstanding his meager and limited training, he is preparing to place in the market the

second edition of his former treatise. The Church has a few other tracts which I refrain from mentioning because of the primary phases of their authors.

The wonderful progress of the Church along literary lines is phenomenal. She has grown and educated a large number of scholars, men and women, prepared to give the Church a literary rating with the most progressive of the day. At a glance we recall a few scholars and authors among the many others, viz., R. T. Brown, M. D., D. D., Bishop C. H. Phillips, M. D., Bishop Holsey, D. D., Ph. D., Rev. R. A. Carter, A. M., D. D., C. L. Bonner, D. D., Bishop R. S. Williams, D. D., L. H. Brown, D. D., S. W. Broome, A. B., J. F. Lane, A. B., J. W. Smith, A. B., N. C. Cleaves, D. D., F. H. Rodgers, A. M., D. D., Jas. A. Hamlett, A. M., A. J. Cobb, A. B., D. D., G. L. Tyus, A. B., D. C. Potts, A. B., G. A. Thomas, A. B., Bishop Cottrell, D. D., B. S. T., J. C. Colclough, J. W. Gilbert, A. M., D. D. Ph. D.

Dear readers, you may see at a glance the educational status of the Church. The Official Organ should be ably edited so as to solicit the confidence and support of the Church at large. The Sunday-school and Epworth League should be under the literary supervision and inspection of an abler writer to whom the church may look for such production. I shall close this article with a few suggestions to the class of aspirants for posts of honor. We should stand for these various stations of distinction where we can best serve the Church. The age in which we live to day favors the specialist—the man who finds his station and prays to know God's will concerning him, and focalize his interest in the one direction, may hope to succeed. The man who stands for the bishopric should not stand at the same time for another office in the event he fails in his anticipated election. This should be a rule to which

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June 1914
FUTURE OF THE NEGRO.

The question of the future of the colored race in America is discussed with frankness and accuracy by John M. Mecklin in a volume, "Democracy and Race Friction" (Macmillan). Race friction, from the terms of the book, may be said to be "the failure of the negro to enter upon his social heritage." This is due to many causes, more to mistakes in the past than to present conditions, however. And Mr. Mecklin finds a striking parallel between the emancipated negro and the emancipated serfs of Russia. He says: "As a result of the process of social selection that followed emancipation we can note in both cases the beginnings of individual and class differentiations not noticed under slavery. The more intelligent and industrious met the 'crisis' successfully, while many others, freed from the restraints of the old order, showed evidences of retrogression. It is quite possible that many negroes, after emancipation, dropped to a lower level than that of the best elements of the race in Africa. Many have not yet recovered from the disastrous shock of social readjustment, and drift helpless and aimless, for in reality they have no social heritage they can really call their own."

A man without a country, then! Is that to be the final verdict over the negro? Indeed, he must work out his own salvation. At present he is much inclined to imitation, due largely to the parental attitude in which he has been regarded by the nation for many years. He must be taught that the negro race is a worthy one, and that he must look to himself for his salvation. As Mr. Mecklin well says, he has been fed too long on Anglo-Saxon traditions and ideals.

But the American negro has not yet reached the crucial point in his history. He is undergoing, and he will continue to undergo, a stern process of social selection. "Fate has decreed he must undergo this process within the predetermined limits of the white man's civilization, and yet to a certain extent outside that civilization."

Prof. John H. Jackson, formerly of Lexington, Ky., and for a long time identified with the publication of The Demonstrator at Mound Bayou, Miss., accompanied by Mrs. Jackson, spent last week in the city the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph P. Fortune, of 1943 Vermont Avenue. Prof. Jackson rendered some excellent service as president of the Kentucky State Normal and Industrial Institute at Frankfort. He is now making his home at Columbus, Ohio, and is devoting a large share of his time to writing a history of the life and public services of the famous Isaiah T. Montgomery, the founder of the great Negro town of Mound Bayou.

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DR. R. R. WRIGHT, JR., AT
HOWARD
The Recorder, Washington
Editor of Sociologist, Lectures on
Literature
5-2-14

Howard University had a treat this evening in the form of an unusual lecture on "Recent Race Literature" by Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., editor of the Christian Recorder of Philadelphia, Pa., and an authority upon matters pertaining to the history and social condition of the race.

Dr. Wright stated that no period had been more productive of good books written by members of the race, and about them than the past twelve months. There has not only been a large increase in the number of books but also in their quality. He gave the following list of books which have appeared and were thought worthy of a place in his lecture.

History of the American Negro, by Benjamin Brawley, A. M., Dean of Atlanta Baptist College, formerly Professor of English in Howard University, a volume handy and carefully written, and paragraphed, suitable for any one who wants a historical foundation for the knowledge of present-day conditions.

The Negro in American History, by John W. Cromwell, Secretary of the American Negro Academy, Washington, D. C., a book of facts and biography designed not only for information in general, but also to acquaint the large group of Negro teachers and students in higher institutions with the lives of the great men and women of the race.

Facts of the Reconstruction, by John R. Lynch, Major in the U. S. Army (retired) formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives of Mississippi, Member of Congress, temporary Chairman of Republican National Convention of 1884 and Fourth Auditor of the U. S. Treasury, a book full of new facts, and new interpretations, which every Negro should read.

The African Abroad, in three volumes, two already published, by William H. Ferris, A. M., a graduate of Harvard and of Yale Universities. These two large volumes are full of fact and philosophy and contribution of credit to the author. It attempts to tell the story of the African abroad, that is, in other parts of the world, except Africa.

Life of Morris Wright Cuney, by Mrs. Maude Cuney Hare. This biography of the great Texas Republican leader, one of the most brilliant and resourceful men of the race, is well told by his daughter and furnishes another illuminating source for those who would know of the early political activity of the Negro from the Negro's point of view.

Masterpieces of Pulpit Eloquence, by Mrs. Alice Ruth Moore Dunbar, the widow of the late poet Paul L.

Dunbar. This volume of fifty-one orations by forty-nine Negro orators will fill a long-felt want for rhetorical practice in Negro Schools, as well as for general reading.

Complete Poems of Paul Lawrence Dunbar, recently issued by Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York, will be heartily welcomed by the admirers of the great poet.

Reminiscences and Hints on Teaching, by Fanny J. Coppin, a posthumous book, published by her husband, a distinguished educator, and something of the methods by which she achieved her wonderful success.

Industrial Conditions of Negroes in Pennsylvania, by R. R. Wright, Jr., an exhaustive study of the Negro as a worker, chiefly in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, published as part of the report of the Bureau of Animal Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania.

History of the A. M. E. Zion Church, by Bishop J. W. Hood, Senior Bishop. This is the second volume from the great churchman and like the first, a most useful study of one branch of the Negro Church.

Handbook of Missions, by Rev. J. W. Rappin, D. D., Missionary Secretary of the A. M. E. Church. This is a notable advance in church literature and is designed to introduce the members of his church to the great problem of missions.

Negro Year Book, by M. W. Work. This is the second year book and does much to make firm Professor Work's place as a statistician of merit.

Beside the above books by Negroes, there have appeared the following by whites:

The Strange Case of Eric Marrotte, by John Irving Pearce, Jr., Chicago, a thrilling historical problem novel, based upon the life of a young man supposed to be a Negro, who suffered all indignities until found to be white. A book with a message.

Hazel, by Mark White Ovington, author of "Half a Man," a story book especially designed for colored children, a bright idea.

In Freedom's Birthplace, a study of the Negroes of Boston, by John Daniels and exhaustive study from a white man's point of view, of the history and social conditions of the Negroes, with a chapter as to their future.

In White and Black, an interpretation of Southern life, by Lily Hardy Hammond, author of "The Master Word." A book from the good woman of the South, whose genuine interest in humanity, the Negro included, will do much good.

The Human Way. Addresses made in the section of Race Relations at the Southern Sociological Congress at Atlanta, Ga., contains addresses by able Southern white social workers, and by Dr. C. V. Roman.

The Negro's Fifty Years of Progress, by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, contains articles by various white and Negro

authorities on the Race. The Negro contributors include Doctors DuBois, Haynes, Miller, Wright, Prof. Work, Walker and Lee.

Liberia, by Prof. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, a book written from a sympathetic point of view, giving description, history and problems of the Negro Republic.

Pittsburgh Survey (in press), a description of the industrial conditions of Pittsburgh, having chapters on the Negro in Pittsburgh by Helen A. Tucker, of New York, and R. R. Wright, Jr., of Philadelphia. The Pittsburgh Survey is perhaps the most elaborate study of economic conditions ever conducted in an American city and will prove helpful to social workers.

(By Cary B. Lewis.)

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75-233.

CHICAGO, Ill.—(Special)—Under the title of "Negro Culture in West Africa," the new book of George W. Ellis has just been issued from the press. It is the most comprehensive social study of African culture and institutions which has yet been published. It is a handsome dark green volume in ten chapters covering the physical, economic, social, political, religious and moral institutional life of perhaps the most representative and interesting group in the great African Black Belt. With thirty-four illustrations of every important phase of African art and life, the book is adorned with an illuminating introduction by Prof. Frederick Starr, of Chicago University, and who is one of the leading social thinkers and anthropologists of the country and who is an expert on African people and questions after a number of visits to that continent. As a substantial contribution to our knowledge of the inner life of African people, the vast fund of its information is made easily accessible by a full synoptical index and a good up-to-date map.

This volume represents ten years' study of African native conditions and life and the very essence of the culture and character of the Negro African is set forth in the author's compact and forceful style. This book is ranked by Prof. Starr as a conspicuous contribution to African literature and knowledge. In closing his introduction this noted scholar said of it: "As a scientific investigation, as a contribution to social problems, as a basis for political action, it has a definite mission." Besides, the book has many distinctive features and a definite message of truth to the Negro American. (1) It has 114 proverbs carefully explained and 52 folklore stories translated from the only known Negro written language in the world.

(2) The whole book is about a group of Negro Africans with its own invented written script and language.

(3) It not only exposes the misrepresentation which has been going on for so many years concerning the condition of the Negro in Africa, but truthfully sets forth what the actual conditions are with all the main elements of Negro native culture. (4) It contains the alphabet of this Negro written language of some 200 odd characters and two folklore stories written in six pages of this script. (5) It has the name and life history of that great Negro character who invented a written language which is used to day by his group of people and a number of other cultural facts of equal importance.

It is noteworthy that a Negro should have applied himself and had the preparation to render this important service to the Negro race and to the world's knowledge of the inner life of Negro Africa. The address of the author is 3000 South State street, Chicago, Illinois.

THE NEGRO WOMAN.

Several years ago the editor read an article by Mr. Thomas Nelson Baker, entitled "The Negro Woman." We were impressed with it that we purchased several copies of the article and gave to our friends, and that it might be still further distributed we got the permission of Mr. Baker to publish it in the columns of the Christian Recorder.

The article was so carefully written and so scholarly that we set about to find out something about the author, as we felt certain that none but a real scholar could have produced such an unusual article. We found the author to be all of what the article indicated; for Mr. Thomas Nelson Baker is one of the only two Negroes who have ever received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the great Yale University. And when we state that less than a score of Negroes in all the history of our country have received this degree from any of our larger universities, we see where Mr. Baker stands as to scholarship.

The article deals with I, The Negro Woman and Race Prejudice; II, The Negro Woman and Morals; III, The Negro Woman and Education.

This article has been put into pamphlet form that it may be preserved. Every Negro woman, and every Negro man, ought to read this article, and they will appreciate the Negro woman more. A great service can be done by distributing these among the young women of the church. The price is small, only 10c per copy, or \$1.00 per dozen copies.

DR. TRAWICK'S GOOD WORK.

Nashville White Man Plays Important Part in Negro Student Conference

Held in Atlanta, "The New Voice in Race Adjustments," a Book Dealing with Present Day Problems Is the Direct Outcome of the First Distinctively Negro Conference Held for Students.

One of the many features and perhaps the most far-reaching of all in the Negro Student Conference that was held in Atlanta, Ga., last May was the issuance of a book under the caption of "The New Voice in Race Adjustments." One of the prime movers in the compilation of the excellent addresses and papers read before this conference, from which this book is made up, is the Rev. A. M. Trawick, D. D., of this city, whose work along religious lines stands out for itself. Dr. Trawick was connected with the Methodist Training School for some time. There are a number of interesting features and articles in the book, which is published under the auspices of the Student Volunteer Movement, whose office is located at 25 Madison avenue, New York. Some of the leading men in the United States have contributed, for instance, Dr. Jno. R. Mott, chairman of the conference, and the world's Christian student leader, has an address on "The Present World Situation." This is especially important because it lifts the attention of the Negro students above the narrow bounds of their immediate location and broadens their horizon to take in a world view, both of opportunity and of responsibility.

Dr. Booker T. Washington comes with his usual clearness and conservatism with a statement of "Race Progress in the South," in which he appeals to students from a common sense basis. Dr. Washington's discussion cannot fail to produce an effect for lasting good upon those who believe in the Negro's providential place in American social and religious life.

Rev. C. T. Walker of Augusta, Ga., has a most illuminating statement on "The Church as a Medium for Race Expression." He gives the church its proper place as a central force. He treats it as both historical and prophetic. This history is discovered in the tremendous awakening which it has produced in the race development during the past century. Its proficiency for the future he bases upon the spiritual motive and inspiration which the Church alone is able to present.

Mrs. J. D. Hammond, of Paine College, Augusta, Ga., discusses the building of homes. There is nothing in the book to excel Mrs. Hammond's statement of the place of love, sacrificial life and unwavering purpose in the development of home life. Mrs. Hammond's article is a classic gem in literature expression, and is one of the most inspiring lectures or addresses to be found in all the collection of the Atlanta conference.

Two articles on Christian ministry are particularly timely at the present moment—the one is by Dr.

Robert Jones, Editor of the Southwestern Christian Advocate, and the other by Bishop W. P. Thirkield, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The ne discusses the qualifications of the minister and the other frankly faces some present weaknesses which must be remedied and which can be over come.

President John W. Gilbert, of Miles Memorial College, has an exceedingly valuable discussion on "The Southern Negro's Debt and Responsibility to Africa." President Gilbert has recently made a tour of investigation of certain unexplored fields in Africa and speaks out of the ripeness of his own experience, as he attempts to put the responsibility upon the Southern Negro for a larger activity in this great missionary field.

The Honorable Tom C. Walker, lawyer of Virginia, discusses the importance of country churches, and Prof. G. Lake Imes, of Tuskegee, outlines a scheme of investigation by which the country church may be brought to a higher state of efficiency. Both of these articles are carefully prepared and are valuable in that they get actual facts and definite results. They do not deal with theory except as the theory has been worked out on the ground. There is a tremendous field for the Negro's activity in the country churches in the direction pointed out by these two strong lectures.

Under the title of "Co-operation Between the Races," there are discussions by white and colored men, all converging upon one thought—that is that co-operation is possible and is an actual fact. The conclusion drawn from this central truth is that larger co-operation must be attempted and there are definite fields in which it may be promptly put into operation. The discussion under this title is exceedingly significant because there is no harsh criticism on the part of the white men or colored men, but the outlook is hopeful and full of the most intelligent inspiration.

President Frank K. Sanders, a Chairman of a special commission, devoted several months of hard labor to the investigation of African missions related to the Southern Negro. Dr. Sanders was assisted in this investigation by some of the leading white men of the entire country who have a right to speak, both from the viewpoint of missionary workers and of the Southern Negro's capacity in his attempt to discharge his missionary obligation. In the minds of many, at the time of the conference, this report was tremendously valuable because it sought to enlist educated Negroes for immediate preparation looking to missionary service in the great continent of Africa.

SCHOMBURG ON SLAVERY.
The New York Times
Rare Book Collector and Historian
Tells Correspondent of
First Hand Data.
To the Editor of The New York

News: Dear Sir—I have read Rev. Frazier Miller's letter in appreciation of "Bruce Grit" articles on "Men and Measures," appearing in your intelligent paper. The plea for the printing of a new edition of Andrews' book, "The South Since the War," because it reflects much that is true and useful is timely, but the book can be had from a dealer without much expense. There is a number of rare pamphlets, tracts and books, written by colored men during the days of darkness that could be of great service to the thoughtful students of rare literature. How many are acquainted with "Walker's Appeal," printed during 1829, at Boston, Mass., against slavery, or Benjamin Coker's pamphlet printed at Baltimore, Md., also against slavery, before the abolitionists got busy. Then there is Martin R. Delany's "Principles of Etymology," Rev. T. Parrott's utterances and the first colored man of letters, Rev. Lemuel Haynes, who flourished before our peerless Phillis Wheatley and others which space would not permit me to mention.

The Negro Society for Historical Research has had in view the publication of rare tracts, pamphlets and books written by colored men. The poems by Horton, the slave of North Carolina will soon be published and it will be interesting to observe how the public will appreciate the services a few disinterested men are willing to do for education of our race in their own history.

The question is whether the colored man is interested to keep abreast of the times, not with theories of one race, but with the conditions that confront him; to read its past, battle with the present and study its future, to endeavor to evolve a racial spirit characterized historically his own based on the tradition and history of their forefathers. There is nothing to be ashamed of in the fact that we are descendants of Africans. Today Africa is the mysterious place that holds the key that baffles civilization. The Rosetta Stone cleared up a little darkness. Now a German savant has really found the "oldest citizen" fossilized and in full development and Darwin is no doubt lost in the domain of embryonic science.

The Afro American
William S. Braithwaite, colored, of Boston has just compiled an "Anthology of Negro Literature, 1845-1914." As a critic and book reviewer Mr. Braithwaite is widely and favorably known, his writings finding ready acceptance in the Boston Transcript and literary publications.

The Listener, in last Saturday's Boston Transcript says of him: "Mr. Braithwaite, who is an expert, and himself a poet of no mean achievement, has practically given up his life to the study of con-

temporary poetry and this annual compilation. It is gratifying to know it has reached the position of not only being accepted as an authority, not only at home, but across the Atlantic; not to be in his "Anthology" is to have missed one of the awards striven for by those getting upward on the slopes of Parnassus with some right to hope to reach the top.

"It is interesting to learn from Mr. Braithwaite's preface that he believes that the curve is upward and has been ascending for the past decade; that is, since 1905. As he judges it, American poetry had declined from 1900 to 1915, until it had reached a level below the lowest in the record. 'I think,' he says, 'there never has been another period in our history when so unbeing obtained in every phase of intelligent and indifferent an attitude existed toward the art.' He makes popular appreciation the basis of judgment because warranted, he believes historically and by his experience, 'that a period, or epoch, of the highest achievement has always been one of popular appreciation.' This, however, is only another way of saying that people admire and applaud when they have something to applaud—that really stirs, toughing the heart and quickening the mind; or that poetry reacts upon the public and the public reacts upon the poets."

In the same issue, Mr. Braithwaite presents an interesting review of the recent writings of Joyce Kilmer, James Oppenheim and Vaschel Lindsay. Mr. Lindsay is the author of "The Congo and other Poems."

INDIGNATION MEETING ON
MR. DANIELS' BOOK
The Boston Reliance
True to traditions that little handful of Boston's peace disturbers he another indignation meeting at Mark's Church on Tremont St., Monday night, this time to vote and resolve against Mr. John Daniel's book on the "Story of the Boston Negroes." "The truth will out" and the book which brings that disgraceful message of truth is before the public and the public are going to read it. Others will be added as writers are obtained. The only way to keep your pas-

and where you do have one that looks bad when reflected in the mirror don't sham and try to deceive the public because some one is always keeping records. Mr. Daniels' purpose in writing the book was to make comparisons taking in consideration the relative ad-

vantages of the Boston Negroes born "Freedom's Birthplace" and the emigrant descendant of the slave. In George W. Little, the well known solicitor and magazine promoter of this city. Boston Aristocracy.

The book can be secured from the Reliance offices at \$1.50 each cash in advance. Give your order now. 12c additional if you want it mailed.

MEN AND WOMEN OF AFFAIRS.
Mr. Burton of the Burton Publishing Co., of this city, is compiling a brief but complete and comprehensive history of the institutions, associations, societies, and clubs of Greater Kansas City, that have for their purpose the betterment and general uplift of the Colored race. Emphasizing the struggle they have had in the building and maintaining, the efforts being made, and the results that are The history of each institution or association will be written by the man or woman whom is deemed best equipped, by association or knowledge of the subject, to give the desired information.

Following is a partial list, with the name of the writer of the article: Garrison Square, by R. E. L. Bailey; City Hospital, by Wm. J. Thompson, M. D.; Douglas Hospital, by S. H. Thompson, M. D.; Wheatley-Provident Hospital, by J. E. Perry, M. D.; Y. M. C. A., by R. B. DeFrantz, Y. W. C. A.; by Mrs. Lydia C. Smith; Kansas City Medical Society, by G. W. Brown, M. D.; Business League, by E. J. Weaver; Western University, by Prof. H. T. Kealing; Schools of Kansas City, Mo., by Prof. G. N. Gresham; Methodist Churches, by Rev. William H. Peck; Baptist Churches, by Rev. Samuel W. Bacot; Episcopal Churches, by Rev. E. S. Willett; Federated Clubs of Kansas City, Mo., by Mrs. M. A. Bailey; Federated Alumni, by Miss Anna Jones; Red Carriers Hall, by C. H. Harris; Domestic Science in Schools, by Mrs. Fredericka D. Perry; Domestic Training in Schools, by Mrs. T. W. H. Williams; South Side Day Nursery, by Mrs. J. Abernathy; St. Simon's Nursery, by Rev. E. S. Willett; Working Girls' Home, by Mrs. L. A. McCampbell; Old Folks and Orphans' Home, by Victoria E. Overall. The only way to keep your pas-

In addition to the historical feature, which will be profusely illustrated, will be a brief biography with portrait, also picture of the homes of many prominent men and women of Kansas City. The title of this work will be, "Negro Men and Women of Affairs of Greater Kansas City, and Kansas City, Kas.," and will be a work of art in every respect.

Our people are being interviewed in regard to their biographies by Mr. George W. Little, the well known solicitor and magazine promoter of this city.

Chicago III Journal.

JAN 2 1915
A Study of Negro Culture

GEORGE W. ELLIS, a colored man who for eight years was secretary of the American legation in Liberia, has prepared a book on "Negro Culture in West Africa." He recognizes the division of the inhabitant of black Africa into two races, the Bantu tribes of the south and the true negroes of the Soudan belt and the west coast. He chooses the Vai tribes for a study of what the negro can do, and makes a thorough and interesting presentation of his subject.

He shows that the Vai have many of the important arts of life, even in the remotest districts. He notes that those who have accepted the Mohammedan faith have climbed higher in the scale of civilization than the ones which cling to their native paganism. He tells of Vai laws, institutions, customs, proverbs, literature. He holds an emphatic brief for the Vai moral code, and defends the much misunderstood institutions which have been developed for the protection and instruction of girls and boys. He believes the true negro capable of assimilating even the highest European culture, though, of course, after a preliminary period of trial and stress; and he points out that this is the only way in which civilization can come to many parts of Africa, since the climate is death to the white man.

Altogether, an interesting and informing book. The claim of a "negro" civilization antedating that of Carthage is absurd, and equally so is the claim that Soudanese kingdoms ranked higher than those in Europe during the middle ages. These, however, are trifles which must not obscure the really valuable work of the author.

"Negro Culture in West Africa," by George W. Ellis; Neale & Co. Price \$2, net.

COLORED CHARLOTTE.

In connection with the Emancipation Celebration, a book will be published called Colored Charlotte, which will contain the pictures of the homes, churches, schools, public buildings, and business places owned by the colored people of Charlotte and Mecklenburg county. Also the pictures of the pastors of churches, numbers of homes and their value, number of farms and their value, and many other statistics, which will show what the colored people have acquired in fifty years of freedom. Every colored person in the city of Charlotte and the County of Mecklenburg who owns a home will please have a picture taken and a cut made and send it to C. H. Watson, 412 E. 2nd St., or Colored Library, at once.

Bibliography - 1914

Effect of Civil War

On Georgia Farms Told In Scholarly Book

By P. F. Brock, Athens, Ga.

A recent book published by the University of Wisconsin press is entitled "The Agrarian Revolution in Georgia, 1865-1912." This book was prepared by Dr. R. P. Brooks, of the University of Georgia, an author already known to the public through his "Bibliography of Georgia History" and his "History of Georgia."

The purpose of the "Agrarian Revolution in Georgia" is to explain the changes that have taken place in the agricultural conditions of this state since 1865; especially with reference to the breakdown of the antebellum plantation system, the development of small holdings, the rise and progress of the various types of tenancy growing out of the breakdown of the plantation, the changes undergone in the size of farms as they vary in the different parts of the state, and finally the shifting and migration of labor with its attendant effects on the sections abandoned and the sections newly occupied. Seven chapters are devoted to these topics.

As an introduction we have "General Conditions in Georgia, 1865-1870." The hopeless confusion then prevalent in our social, legal and industrial systems is clearly, strikingly presented.

After the War.

April, 1865, saw our people turning resolutely to the task before them. Planting and reaping again occupied their energies and stimulated their hopes. But between 1865-1870 everything conspired to make the lot of the planter hard. In 1865 and 1866 the seasons were unusually bad, while labor became harder and harder to manage. The negro thought that the new freedom was a license to quit work, and they often took advantage of that license, while those who continued to work were, as a rule, so unreliable the planter had no assurance that his hands would be with him on the morrow. At the same time the movements of laborers from one section to another was marked. Middle and north Georgia were the heavy losers, while southwest Georgia and Mississippi and Texas were the gainers in population.

Under these difficulties many planters were crushed, after which they sought better fortunes in the city. The negro's restlessness and his roving disposition often led him to seek the same refuge.

The Small Farm.

This state of affairs brought on the most significant of all movements in the history of agriculture in our state, the movement from large to small holdings, or the decay and disintegration of the plantation system, and the rise in its place of the small farm. Many of the plantation owners quit farming, rented out their lands and went to town. The price of land in many sections was extremely low. Thrifty white tenants took advantage of this and bought. As a rule these farms were small in size, for the reason that those buying had little money, and because farming on a large scale was not profitable. The average size of a farm in Georgia in 1860 was 430 acres, while twenty years later that average had fallen to 188 acres. The change in the black belt was much greater than in other sections, and,

in fact, was much greater than these figures indicate. Mr. Brooks has followed step by step this change. Its causes are made clear. The various types of tenancy growing out of this movement on the Piedmont section and the black belt is clearly distinguished.

Such is the scope of Mr. Brooks' monograph, the first serious work of its kind presented to the public. The changes narrated are fundamental. The influences making for these changes are concisely, but clearly, set forth. The facts on which the author bases his conclusions are taken from the most reliable sources, and from authorities best qualified to speak. Statistics, facts, opinions presented to the public force in an isolated and unorganized shape, have found under the hand of Mr. Brooks logical grouping.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Education of Negroes.

On the fifteenth of this month Dr. C. G. Woodson, of the M Street High School, delivered before the Faculty of Howard University an unusually instructive lecture on the "Early History of the Education of Negroes." The discourse was a brief but scholarly survey of this field in which he has been making researches during the last two years. Dr. Woodson is sending to press this year a volume in which he has traced the development of the education of Negroes from the time of their enslavement by the first European settlers to the outbreak of the Civil War. He has made a large collection of original material which in the organized form he has given it reads like beautiful romance of a people in an heroic age.

NEW COURSE ORGANIZED

Wilberforce, O., December 24.—Dr. Theophilus S. Steward, retired chaplain of the United States Army, and professor of history at Wilberforce University, has planned a course in the history of the Negro in America.

Professor Steward is the author of "Haiti During the French Revolution," a work on the colored settlers of Gouldtown, N. J., and other treatises dealing with the history of the race. The course promises to be a popular one.

A CARD—A NEW BOOK—THE HAITIAN REVOLUTION.

Through the aid of Bishop Hurst I have at last been able to give to the world the book upon which I have labored for many years.

I take this method gratefully acknowledging his timely help and trust that all those who may enjoy the book will join with me in this expression of heartfelt thanks.

T. G. STEWARD.
By Harriet Monroe, editor of Poetry.

BOOKS FOR DELEGATES.

According to an announcement made at the Orpheum Theater yesterday afternoon, one of the books on the counters of the Southern Sociological Congress headquarters, at the Chisca Hotel, for free distribution is "Wisdom's Call," by S. E. Griggs. The book treats upon race relationship and is said to be one of the most logical and philosophical treatment of the subject that has thus far appeared. The book was discussed before the City Club by D. M. Scales, who says of it: "The dedication, I regard as a chaste and beautiful thought—a poetic gem that would do credit to any writer of this country. It should be in the hands of every statesman in the south, and carefully and prayerfully read by the parents of the present and coming generations. It has been well said that genius knows no sex distinction, but it is equally true that genius knows neither sex nor race."

The Penn and the Friends. By Myrtle Lockett Avery, and with illustrations from photographs. A very attractive collection of the author's dialect animal stories, called the "Visitor's Edition." (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York.) The new colored directory of Philadelphia is now out. It contains everything pertaining to the Negro in this city. It can be had of Rev. William Henri Robinson, 729 South Smedley street, Philadelphia. Price, 25 cents.

Two hundred and fifty copies of a catalogue of 950 copies of rare books pertaining to the Negro, the property of Mr. Carl Boyer, the historian, was presented to him by a few of his personal friends last Monday evening, May 11, at his home on South 15th street. It was a genuine surprise to him.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Express

JUN 20 1914

"The Negro Race"

THE SECOND volume of Professor Dowd's series devoted to the negroes of both East and South Africa, with a full account of the slave trade, has just been published. The first volume, "West Africans," was published several years ago, while the third volume, "The Negroes of America," is in course of preparation.

Professor Dowd, who is the head of the department of sociology and economics, University of Oklahoma, is an authority on the aspects of the negro races of which he writes. His first book received the highest commendation from many noted men, and the present volume will attract fully as much favorable attention.

BOOKS by James . Smith.

African Times and Orient Review
LEGAL TENDER ... 3/6 net, postage 3d.
INTER-TEMPORARY VALUES: Or The Distribution of the Produce in Time ... 7/6 net, postage 3d.
THE TRUST AND THE GOLD TRUST ... 1/- net, postage 1d.
ABUNDANCE AND HARD TIMES ... 6d. net, postage 1d.
THE NATIONAL PROVIDENCE ... 3/6 net, postage 2d.
LEGAL TENDER (Correspondence regarding same) ... 3d. net, postage 3d.
MONEY AND PROFIT SHARING: Or, The Double Standard Money System ... 7/6 net, postage 3d.

Published by The Tribune Publishing Company,
Gt. Turnstile Chambers, Gt. Turnstile, High Holborn, London, W.C.

ST. LOUIS GLOBE DEMOCRAT

SEP 5 1914

PROBLEM OF THE NEGRO.

"Race Orthodoxy in the South," by Thomas Pearce Bailey, Ph. D. (New York: The Neale Publishing Company, 1914).

The view which Dr. Bailey takes of the future of the negro in America is not a bright one. The author has long studied the question, having been identified with educational matters for years. He was once superintendent of schools in Memphis and at different times connected with the universities of California and of Mississippi. His conclusions are, in brief, that the breach is widening between the white and the black races, both North and South; that the negro is inferior as a race and that the white people are determined to hold him in a secondary position. Explaining the title of his book, the author says: "I would call race orthodoxy the opinion of those who are true to American principles, yet hold to white supremacy and all that it implies." In another place he denies that negroes are disfranchised on account of ignorance, and says, "The negro is not a class, but a race. The classes can be assimilated in the South, the races can not. Here is the crux of the race question." The solution the author seems to favor is gradual denigration.

Wilminston, Del.

EVERY EVENING

JUL 9 1914

Literary Contribution by Local Woman.

The current number of Education has an article upon "The Compensations of a Teacher of English," by Alice Moore Dunbar, head of the English department of the Howard High School, this city. Mrs. Dunbar is a frequent contributor to both American and English educational journals and her articles are always ably written and of interest and value. Her discussion of "The Negro Teacher for the Negro Child" was regarded some years ago as a distinctive contribution to the discussion of this important subject. The orations delivered at the recent commencement exercises of Howard School were evidence of Mrs. Dunbar's efficiency at the head of her department.

The Newest Baptist Periodical!

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The Nashville Clarion

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SAVE TIME, ENERGY, PATIENCE, LITIGATION AND MONEY BY PURCHASING A NEW AND VALUABLE BOOK—COSEY ON TITLE OF RECORD.

This book is a part of the result of seven years of earnest effort and research by the author, through American and English Text Books, Encyclopedias, Statutes and Decisions, from 1535 to February, 1914; and rightfully classed among the GREATEST SINGLE VOLUMES ON REGISTERING, FILING AND RECORDING OF WRITTEN INSTRUMENTS CONVEYING REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY, OR INTEREST THEREIN, IN THE WORLD.

The Law of Recording and Registering Title, to land in countries, islands, states and places subject to the American and English Governments, is treated at great length in this work. No state or territory, and few, if any, islands, under these governments having laws in English on this subject has been overlooked.

The purpose of this book is to present in a condensed form the origin, history, object, use, constitutionality and construction of the American and English Recording and Registry Laws, and record title and index thereof; the distinction between them, how and by whom deeds, mortgages and other written instruments conveying real or personal property or interest therein shall be acknowledged, proved, witnessed, recorded, filed, or title registered, the number of witnesses required, and when they are actually recorded, or filed with reference to American and English Statutes and Decisions together with the practice and procedure thereon, and the duties of the Recording Officer, or Register. Also what evidence and definitions, words and phrases are admissible to explain the meaning of the statutes and decisions and terms employed.

The Recording and Registry Acts are among the most important branches of the American and English Civil Law. They govern the legal, equitable and correct transfer of property, estate, and interest therein. The practical advantage of this work to the legal profession is, that while it is in a measure a text book it is also one of ready ref-

erence, a digest, and history of the subject. It enables the reader to see the law in question at a glance, in a special book, thus saving time and energy in exempting a number of volumes of statutes and decisions to find the point desired. It further enables the practitioner to always have in his office, or to carry to court, with the Recording and Registry Acts with decisions thereon of his own, and other countries, states, islands and places, together with the amendments thereto, in a single volume, conveniently arranged, and easily found, thus saving time, patience, energy and money.

The question of priority, notice, assignment, cancellation, restoration and alteration of certain kinds of written instruments, also of burnt, lost, destroyed, or partly burnt, or destroyed writings of record, with their practice and procedure, and important facts and information on almost every written instrument that can be registered or recorded has been collected and treated herein, including a lengthy article on creditors, bankruptcy and chattel mortgage. The chapter on words and phrases is very full and covers the legal and equitable ruling of the American and English Courts, from 1715 to February, 1914, many of which are of the courts of last resort, furnishing the recent law, comparing it with the ancient, giving the many changes. All of which is of great value to the bench and bar.

The chapter on Construction of Statutes covers that subject from the statute of Enrolment in England, 1535, to the construction of our Registry and Recording Acts, 1913, with rules of construction as laid down, and fully approved by the highest courts of America and England.

The Torrence Acts are treated from its origin—1858—in Southern Australia, with items of its travel through countries, states, and islands to its adoption in Ohio, 1913, to become effective July, 1914, together with its practice and procedure, and decisions thereon.

On account of the condensed form of this work, the statutes of all the countries, states, islands and places cannot be set out; in those cases, references are given to their important points, supported in many cases by American and English decisions and those of our State Courts and the United States Court. In other cases, sections of the statutes are given in a brief form, with decisions thereon. Upon the suggestion of the author, whose purpose it is to put the book in the reach of all, the price thereof has been fixed at a very small figure. The information contained in any one chapter is well worth more than the price asked for the book.

Bibliography-1914

Chicago, Ill.

Unity

JUL 28 1914

New Words About the Negro

The increasing output of books on the race or color question may be taken as a sign of growing popular interest in the subject, and the sure, if slow, abatement of old fears and prejudices which hinder its fair discussion. Almost every publisher of repute has one or more such works on his list. "In Black and White," from the house of Fleming H. Revell, is written by Mrs. Lily Hardy Hammond, who contents herself on the title page with the simple initials, L. H. Mrs. Hammond has been for many years a social and missionary worker in the colored district of Nashville, Tenn. Though southern born her views on the disputed subject of which she writes show no trace of sectional feeling. She calls her book in the sub-title, "An Interpretation of Southern Life," and her main contention is that the negro is an essential and ineradicable element in southern life and topography, he is the natural charge of that section in which he lived for generations as a slave and in which he now forms, to many minds, a threateningly large proportion of the native population. The negro is the special charge of the South as the immigrant is of the North. Without entering into the merits of this argument it is gratifying to note the friendly willingness and warm human faith with which Mrs. Hammond accepts the charge. The race problem in its purely abstract side has little interest for her. She is not afraid of any harmful results to white or black if the more advanced and fortunate party in the dispute will but accept his responsibility and do his duty. "The problem of the South today is how to find voices and hearings for her best thoughts and sentiments," says Mr. James H. Dillard, in his brief introduction. The subject is covered in eight chapters, most of the titles of which plainly convey the writer's view and the direction of her sympathies: In Terms of Humanity, Houses and Homes, An Ounce of Prevention, Service and Co-operation. Mrs. Hammond writes out of a long experience which seems only to have sweetened and ennobled her general outlook. Her book is a personal narrative, a lesson in simple service and a helpful fellowship towards the particular social group standing nearest and needing it most.

The second book is written by John Daniels, a colored man and another prize orator from Harvard, who selected this subject, "In Freedom's Birthplace" (Boston), for his graduating thesis, and later expanded it to its present length in a volume of closely printed matter of 441 pages, with appendix, statistical table and index covering fifty more. Mr. Robert A. Wood of South End House writes an introductory word. Mr. Daniels began his study of the topic while connected with this settlement, where he won a Harvard

scholarship. He is now secretary of the Social Service Corporation, Baltimore.

Though the book is further entitled "A Study of the Boston Negroes," the facts disclosed and the conclusions based thereon are such as the history of any negro community would reveal. The writer begins with the early labors of the northern black man in this country, as "slave, patriot and freeman," followed by the story of a race's deliverance, its brief period of "equal rights and public favor." Then came the inevitable reaction, the long, slow process of "social reconstruction and ethical growth," which is still going

on. Mr. Daniels writes in an impersonal tone, basing his conclusions on such discovered facts as his special training has taught him how to gather and classify, seeking the approval of no class or set of readers, black or white. There is, he firmly believes, but one "solid foundation on which the negro, or any race, can build its safe future, and that is economic achievement." The two main causes of the negro's present standing are his own "backwardness or inferiority of development and the prevailing prejudice against him." Mr. Daniels does not scold or berate the whites, but he tells a plain tale of undeserved hardship, cruelty and wrong practiced against his people that reveals clearly on which side of the race line the chief misdoings and responsibility lie.

June 29, 1914.

CELIA PARKER WOOLLEY.

SOME RECENT BOOKS

The Christian Index 5-7-14
Mrs. L. H. Hammond, wife of Dr. John D. Hammond

has gotten out a very popular book, "In White and Black," in which she shows in a very encouraging manner the friendly feeling of the best Southern whites toward the colored people. The frontispiece of the book is a picture of Bishop W. R. Lambuth and Dr. John W. Gilbert. Throughout the book are complimentary references to and quotations from the talks and writings of the latter.

The Year Book of the Church Extension Department of the M. E. Church, South devotes many pages along the same lines containing the same sort of pictures and references.

Another book, "Who's Who Among Negroes," is being published in Philadelphia in which a page is devoted to a complimentary notice of Dr. Gilbert and his work.

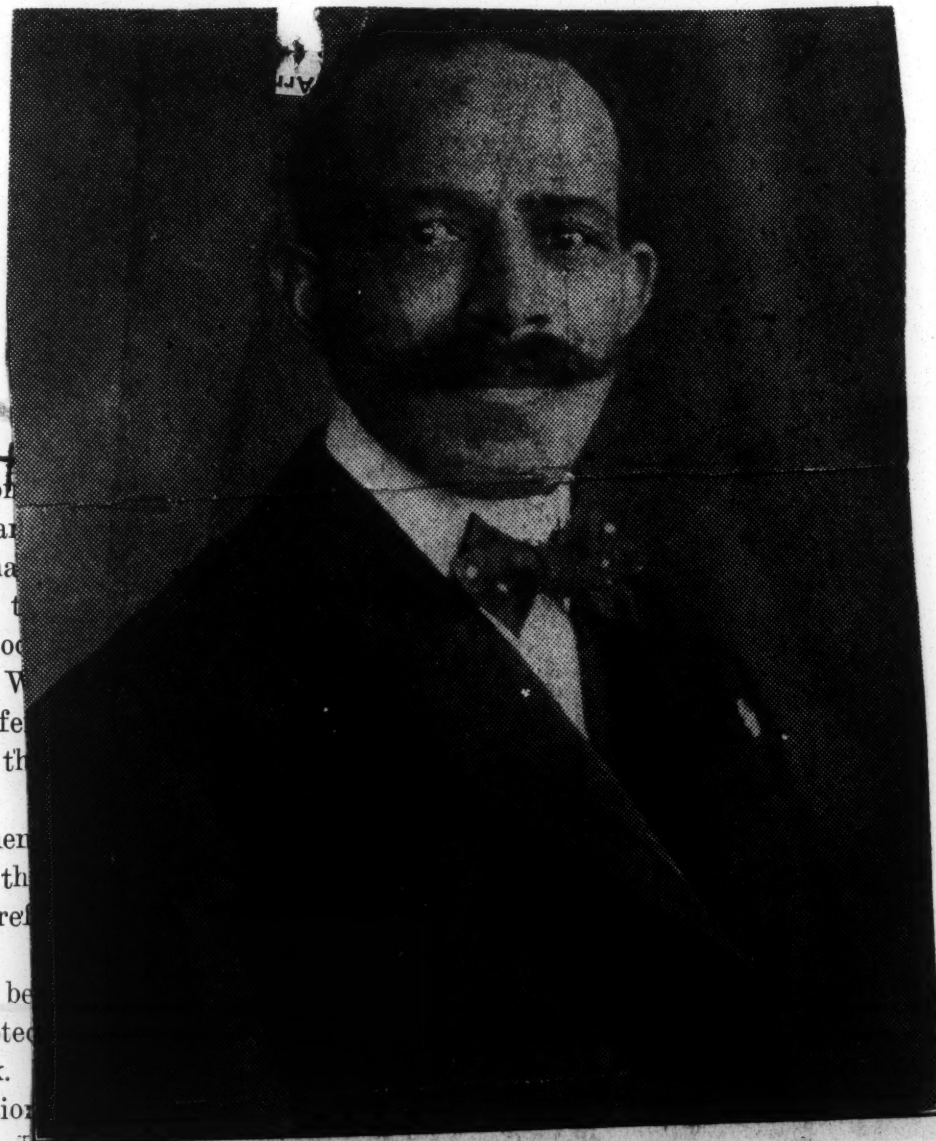
These are all publications of 1914, not to mention several others published during the years gone by. It

really does seem that our white brethren are beginning to try in every way to co-operate with our Church. When men of our race and Church are often called to the pulpits and platforms to represent us and our needs, it means that we are beginning to be "one in Christ Jesus."

To the same purport is the fact that the forthcoming Students' Missionary Convention to be held in Atlanta, next month, along with Bishop Lambuth and many other prominent men the C M E Church will be represented

on the program by Dr. Gilbert. This is to the world's greatest effort to bring white and colored Christians together in the interest of African mission work. All the colored churches and colleges, including of course those of our Church as well as those of the whites will be represented there. The Y. M. C. A's, white and colored, will be also represented. The whole movement, even to the selection of speakers, is under that world's greatest leader of the Laymen's Movement, Dr. John R. Mott.

All such movements ought to inspire the hope within us of a brighter day just ahead for our race.



ALBERT B. COSEY, ESQ.

See His New Book. Greatest that has ever been published by a Negro Attorney.

In Kegeel Student Jan. 24
THE MASTER PIECES OF NEGRO
ELOQUENCE *1914*
Rec. V. B.

Edited by Mrs. Alice M. Dunbar

Contains fifty speeches representing the best that the Negro has done in Oratory. The speeches date from 1818 to 1913. They are here just as they were delivered by fifty of the most learned Negro men and women of the world. They are gathered in such a form as to instruct the old and be an inspiration to the young. Nowhere else are these speeches obtainable—in compact form. They are a revelation of the great oratorical ability of the Negro. A book that is at once a reference, book, a library, a historical work, full of inspiration and instruction, unqualifiedly endorsed by Booker T. Washington and others of our leading scholars and men of affairs. The work is a liberal education, a treasure of invaluable information accessible in no other form. Each address is a gem. The Masterpieces of Negro Eloquence, in one volume, 512 pages with uncut edges and gold top, red and greensilk binding, press work, binding and printing of the very finest, is a book that will adorn any library. 2,500 copies ordered before the book was printed; 100,000 copies will be sold within a year. The demand for it is great. It will be the best selling book ever published. Agents EVERYWHERE WANTED TO SELL THIS GREAT BOOK. With a little energy a good agent can earn from \$8.00 to \$10.00 a day, with the liberal commissions we allow our agents. WRITE NOW FOR OUR TERMS.

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